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JEFFREY NUNAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

The Dublin Irishman, of July 18, says: The Queen's health was proposed at the Limerick banquet, and received with the customary honors. It is a pity people can't be honest. What terms are those to propose her Majesty's health in? They should have proposed: "The health of the chief absentee, in connection with absenteeism in general," to be replied to by—proxy. "O, the Queen cannot visit Ireland or remain there for more than a few days because she has no palace—build her a palace," cry some. Has she a palace in Switzerland? Yet here is what we read: "The Queen proposes to visit the Continent in the course of the recess. The journey will include some parts of Switzerland; and a house has been taken at Lucerne, where her Majesty will remain from three weeks to a month." We care little whether she go or stay, but care something about clearing off false pretences. Her Majesty could have "taken a house" at Bray or Killarney, as readily as at Lucerne—so don't let us hear any more of this fustian. She goes to Switzerland, and not to Killarney, just for the same reason that she subscribed to Luther's statue in German Worms, and refused point blank to subscribe to the statue of the spotless and great Reformer, Father Mathew, in Irish Cork. Her Majesty does not subscribe to local celebrities, said her secretary in reply to the Committee's request, in those words, or words to that effect. Father Mathew a local celebrity! He did more for Ireland than Queen Victoria! For the matter of that, George Francis Train, now in the Marshal sea, has probably spent as much money here in his short tour as her Majesty did during her long reign.

Wexford.

It has been announced that Alderman Greene, J. P., proprietor and editor of the Independent, will be a candidate for the parliamentary representation of the borough of Wexford.

Kilkenny.

John Kehoe, Esq., Manager of the National Bank, has been transferred on promotion to Carrickmacross, much to the regret of the people of Kilkenny and its vicinity, for he acted as a manager in a huff he afforded general satisfaction. Mr. Kehoe is a Kilkenny man.

Carlow.

The name of Bernard Doyle, of Tullow-street, Carlow, grocer, and general trader, has appeared in the Bankruptcy list.

Kildare.

On the 13th ult., the Assizes for the county of Kildare opened at Naas, before Mr. Justice O'Brien, who congratulated the grand jury on the general state of tranquillity prevailing in many parts of Ireland. The calendar contained but nine cases, none of which were agrarian outrages, and though there was a case of manslaughter, it was manifest that death had been caused by premeditation. John B. Pilsworth, late clerk in the Athy workhouse, was found guilty of forgery.

Queen's Riv.

An Abbeylex correspondent under date July 13, says:—In Abbeylex, before daybreak on Sunday morning, a large body of men from the surrounding country entered the town, armed with sticks, and took up a position in front of the convent and chapel. A rumor being afloat that it was intended to hoist Orange flags in the vicinity of both, and on the market-house, was the explanation of this extraordinary demonstration. It is believed, however, that there was no real foundation for such a rumor, and that it was circulated to create mischief. The police turned out and soon dispersed the crowd, some of whom were armed with sticks, giving them up quietly to the police.

Longford.

At the Longford Assizes James and Anne Wilkinson, convicted of an assault on a man named Abbott, whose legs they broke, were sentenced—the man to six months' imprisonment and hard labor, and the woman to one month; a number of persons tried for riot were also found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for various terms.

A correspondent writing from Longford, under date of July 13th, says: A foolish rumor having gained credence here that the Orangemen intended to displace the statue of the Most Rev. Dr. Kilduff, which is opposite the college of St. Mell, a number of men paraded the town at the early hour of one o'clock on Sunday morning, and I regret to say that the windows of some of the Protestants of the town, who, I suppose, were suspected to be of the party who, it is alleged, contemplated the act referred to, were smashed. Several of the parties who took part in this reprehensible affair have been arrested by the police, and committed for a further examination of the entire circumstances.

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NEWS.

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[NO. 3]

Meath.

A correspondent of the Dublin News writing from Kildalky, county Meath, describes a remarkable display witnessed at the funeral of a young girl on Wednesday, July 18th. The deceased, named Jane Reade, was the daughter of humble but highly respectable parents. The funeral proceeded from this village to the old Mouldin burial ground of Trim, a distance of about five miles, and the coffin was borne on the shoulders of most respectfully attired young girls from the ages of about fourteen to twenty. After leaving the chapel, the girls, to the number of nearly two hundred, formed themselves into line of procession, each wearing a green and white sash, and bearing in her hand a white wand surmounted with an evergreen bough. In this order the cortege proceeded, the young men bringing up the rear. Your informant having inquired the reason of the sash and green being worn, was told that the sash was worn as mourning for the deceased, and the green being above all other colors to the people of this place, was worn as the highest possible token of respect for the deceased, her parents, and relations. May she rest in peace.

The Drogheda Argus says: There is every prospect, in the wheat crop especially, of an early and abundant yield. On the farm of W. Moore, Esq., Julianstown House, county of Meath, the grain crops are remarkably luxuriant, and rapidly approaching maturity. We have seen samples of his wheat and barley; the ear is completely filled and heavy with grain, and the stem which is of extraordinary length, is already partaking of an autumnal tinge.

Westmeath.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, July 14, by T. Fetherstone H., Esq., coroner for the county Westmeath, at Killoree, near Streamstown, on the body of a laboring man named Patrick Dignan, 28 years old, who was found drowned in a bog hole the day previously. It transpired in evidence at the inquest that deceased, who was subject to epileptic fits, was working in the bog alone on Monday, and the presumption is that he was seized with one of those fits, and while in it fell into the bog hole and was drowned.

Louth.

Under date July 17, the Drogheda correspondent of the Irish Times says: One of the most extraordinary scenes perhaps ever witnessed here, occurred to-day, under the following circumstances: It appears that while preparing a grave for Mr. Strype, late manager of the Drogheda Iron Works, the workmen came upon, at a few feet beneath the surface, an old stone, said to have some carving upon it, and to have covered the remains of a Catholic bishop in former times. Word went out at once amongst the people in every exaggerated form, that a bishop's grave was discovered, and a number of persons gathered, put the stone back into its place, and filled up the grave; rumor was then busy, and for some hours before the time announced for the funeral, the crowd was augmenting. The police having received information of the transaction attended in goodly numbers to prevent any breach of the peace, but up to this only armed with their sidearms. Information of the threatened disturbance having reached town, Mr. Geo. Harper, J. P., Frederick St. George Smyth, Edward McMaster, and the Rev. Mr. Durham, the resident curate, visited the place, when it was resolved to clear the graveyard, and orders were given to that effect. The people steadfastly and doggedly refused to leave, and some hundreds congregated over the now closed up grave. A temporary lay ensued, during which the police were called off, and shortly after returned, fully armed, together with two companies of the 21st Fusiliers, under Mr. Allen. The people demanded a new grave should be made, and volunteered to dig one, which it appears to be a great overture was not done at first. The military and police were then drawn up, with fixed bayonets, alongside of the original grave and, after some delay and parley between the churchwardens, Mr. Smyth and the magistrate, a new grave was marked out. Again the orders were renewed to clear the graveyard, and directions given to arrest all persons who would not leave, but no one stirred. About this time the Rev. Mr. Gavin, C. C., appeared, and it having been explained to him that a new grave was about being made, he called off the people from the vicinity of the grave. The new ground was then selected by Mr. Smyth, one of the proprietors of the iron works, and surrounded by a detachment of the soldiers, when the workmen commenced opening a fresh grave. During this time the funeral cortege arrived, and delayed without the gate, and many were not a little surprised

at the scene presented. The burial service, read by the Rev. Mr. Durham, then proceeded.

Cork.

Lord Lisle, Baron Lisle of Mount-north, county Cork, in the Irish peerage, died recently at Dawlish, where he had resided for a considerable time, in the 86th year of his age. He was distinguished by benevolence, and only on Friday last personally superintended the gift of a hearty meal to seventy poor persons of the town. He was the second son of the second Baron by the daughter of Mr. George Connor, of Ballybricken, county Cork. He was born in 1783, and married first, in 1810, the eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Knight (she died in 1815); second, in 1816, the second daughter of the late Mr. John D. Foulkes (she died in 1825); third, in 1836, the second daughter of the late Mr. Jno. Church (she died in 1855). He succeeded his brother in 1834. The late Lord is succeeded by his son, the Hon. John Arthur.

The ship building concerns of the Cork Steamship Company were totally destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 15th ult.

A most destructive fire broke out in the extensive dock-works at the Cork Steamship Company's yard, on the night of July 14th. The fire continued smouldering for two days, though the hydrants were kept unceasingly at work. The premises, save one office, were reduced to a total wreck—the damage being fully £6,000.

On the 14th ult., a man named William Walsh, whilst walking in a hay field near Ballyclough, received a slight stroke, which, for a short time, rendered him insensible. On the same day another man, whilst traveling near Malow, was struck down by the sun. Such hot sweltering weather was never before known around Malow.

On the afternoon of the 15th ult., as a poor man named Peter Murphy was whitewashing a house in Cork, while ascending the ladder, which was some thirty feet in height, he lost his balance and fell. Unfortunately, there was underneath him an iron railing, and the wretched man by the weight of the fall was regularly impaled on the sharp spikes. He had to be drawn off by some passers-by, and was immediately attended by Dr. Sandham, who found him in an utterly hopeless state, his left side and ribs being performed by the spikes, and his thigh-bone broken. The poor fellow was carried to the North Infirmary, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

On the evening of the 13th ult., a carpenter named Charles Coburn, whilst at work at the railway bridge near Foaty, dropped his saw into the water accidentally. With a view to recovering it, he undressed, and, although unable to swim, went into the water. The consequence was that he went beyond his depth and sunk several times. On the last occasion of his disappearance beneath the water several minutes elapsed without his reappearing. Seeing that the foolhardy man was in danger of being drowned, another carpenter, by the name of Jeremiah Buckley, jumped to his rescue without removing a single article of his clothing. Although the water was fifteen feet at that particular point, he succeeded in bringing Coburn, whom he found lying at the bottom, to the surface of the water, and ultimately to land—Coburn, who was insensible, after a while was restored.

Limerick.

A Limerick correspondent, under date July 13, says: I regret to have to record the sudden death, at the Turkish Baths, which he constantly visited, and partook of their remedial appliances very freely, of the Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan, Protestant Dean of Limerick. In one of the Dublin courts of law, an action, entitled "Coffey vs. Coffey," for breach of promise of marriage, was recently brought by John W. Coffey, of Crow-hill, in this county, against Miss Mary Helena Coffey, of Ballinahinch, county Limerick. Damages were laid at £1,000. A jury was empanelled to try this rather novel case, when Mr. Coffey, Q. C., informed the court that it had been settled. The announcement was received with evident disappointment by the fair occupants of the galleries, which were densely crowded.

Clare.

The following are the names of those sworn on the grand jury for the county Clare at the Summer assizes: Colonel Crofton Moore Van deuren, M. P., foreman; Sir Colman O'Leighen, Bart., M. P., foreman; William Stapcoole, M. P.; Lieut. Col. Sir Augustin Fitzgerald, Bart., Lieut. Col. Francis McNamara, Maj. Wm. E. A. McDonnell, Capt. Augustine Butler, Hon. Theobald Fitzwater Butler, Thomas Crowe, Edward Percival Westby, Thomas Rice Henn, Capt. Charles George O'Callaghan,

Major William Mills Molony, William Joseph Skerrett, Robert W. Carey Reeves, Robert Ashworth Studert, Burdet Morony, Richard Stapcoole, Capt. Jas. O'Callaghan, John C. Delmege, Wainwright Crowe, Jos. Hall, Marcus Patterson. There were only four cases to go before the grand jury.

Kerry.

The Irish Times of the 18th ult., says: The flax instructor of Listowel has sent us a fine specimen of early flax. He states that the seed from which it grew "measures 54½ inches in height," and was reared on the farm of George Henon, Esq., J. P., Ennismore. The stalk forwarded to us measures about fifty inches, and possesses an excellent solid bottom. The instructor says: "In general flax will be an average crop at Listowel this year; some of the late sown will be short, but I expect a fine return on the whole."

Tipperary.

The Vidicator of July 17 says: As Mr. Jno. Hogan, Tullahady, was leading his horse over a fence, the animal stumbled, throwing the rider heavily and fracturing his arm at the wrist. And we also regret that Master Michael Roche, son of Mr. Jas. Roche, of Nenagh, seriously injured his foot by a fall a few days ago, but fortunately he is recovering gradually under the care of Dr. B. H. Cleary.

The residence of Charles Moore, Esq., M. P., Moore Park, was the scene of a catastrophe which very nearly terminated fatally. It appears that a number of men effected an entrance into the garden of that gentleman, and were engaged in taking fruit when they were disturbed by the approach of footpads; they made for the ladder, and when nearly over the wall a shot was fired, it is not known whether accidentally or not. The shot took effect on a man named Cashin, who was seriously wounded. He was attended by Dr. Morris, and is progressing towards recovery.

A Cashel correspondent says: On Saturday, July 11, Constable James Aherne, acting on private information received, arrested two women named Humphries and Lannigan, charged with a most systematic course of robbery from the establishments of different drapers in this town. A number of articles were found in the pawn-offices, which have been identified by shopkeepers as their property. Upwards of one hundred pawn tickets were found on the persons of two women. Some of the articles were, it is supposed, stolen from the shops during the crash of a market day. The pawn-tickets dated as far back as three years ago. The women were committed for trial at the ensuing assizes of Clonmel.

The July fair of Tipperary was held on the 14th ult., when the attendance of buyers was very good; there were some present from Waterford, Carrick, Clonmel, Cahir, &c. The supply of cattle was also good. Prices ranged as follows: Milch cows, £12 to £16; two year olds, £7 to £9 5s; yearlings, £6 to £8; hogs, 30s to 45s each; pigs (fat bacon ones), 55s to 67s; bonhams, 2s to 3s.

Waterford.

At the Waterford assizes, on the 14th ult., John Layfield was indicted for receiving goods under false pretences. The facts were that the prisoner, who resided in Liverpool, by describing himself as a member as a member of a firm called "J. Layfield & Co.," carrying on the business of family drapery and mourning warehouseman at 43 Stafford street, Liverpool, ordered from Mr. William Abbot, the manager of the factory known as "The Industrial House, Kilmacthomas," county Waterford, a quantity of frieze at different times in the course of last year. These orders consisted of letters written by the prisoner from the address in question, in the name of the alleged firm, and pursuant to them Mr. Abbot forwarded by steamboat large quantities of frieze to that address, but not receiving payment in due course, and on instituting inquiries relative to the firm, he discovered that Layfield was a swindler. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor.

A gale of great violence burst upon the south coast of Ireland and swept St. Georges' and the English Channels. The reported casualties were: The ship Taro, which sailed from Liverpool in the course of the day, was totally lost off the mouth of the Mersey, and while the captain had been saved, 23 persons were supposed to have been drowned. Two other vessels, names unknown, had run ashore near the same place where this wreck took place. In the afternoon a fine brig, proceeding from the westward, was caught in the gale off Portland, and went down so suddenly, with all hands on board, that it was impossible to learn either her name or particulars respecting her.

Perhaps the most fearful and extraordinary accident which ever occurred on the railway is that reported this morning, and which happened on the Chester and Holyhead line, near Llanddulas, yesterday, about a mile and a half from Abergele. A telegraphic despatch says: "The Irish limited mail, leaving London at a quarter past seven o'clock, passed Abergele Station in safety about one o'clock. A goods train had passed half an hour before. Beyond Llanddulas a portion of the goods train to Holyhead seems to have become detached and ran back down the incline, meeting the mail train going at about forty miles an hour. There is a curve near the driver of the mail train, Arthur Thompson, of Stafford, seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped off and escaped slightly hurt. The stoker, Joseph Holmes, of Stafford, remained. At the back of the goods train was a wagon laden with petroleum oil, and when the collision occurred the petroleum exploded. The engine, tender and three first-class carriages were smashed up together and burned with petroleum. Twenty-three passengers for Ireland were all burned so badly that none could be recognized. A watch was found, with an inscription showing it belonged to Lord Farnham, who was accompanied, it is supposed, by two daughters. Locomotives, cranes, &c., were sent from Chester and Crewe, and the line was cleared about half past five o'clock. The wires having been broken prevented earlier messages for assistance. Twenty-three bodies have been brought to Prestatyn station and placed in coffins and taken to Abergele church. The passengers hurt are distributed about Prestatyn, Abergele and places near. Their names cannot be ascertained at this late hour. It is feared that none of the bodies will be recognizable by their friends, they are so fearfully charred. Four doctors from Abergele and Rhyl are waiting upon the sufferers by direction of the railway company. The body of the stoker was picked up under the broken engine. Thompson, the engine-driver, is at a cottage near the scene of the accident, and able to give some account of what he saw. The inquest will probably be opened to-day and be immediately adjourned. The Duchess of Abercorn and family, Lord Castlerose and family, and Mr. and Lady Selwin-Ibbetson were passengers by the train, but all escaped unhurt. The Duchess of Abercorn and Lord Hamilton have proceeded to Ireland. Certainly anything like so awful a railroad accident has never occurred in this country. Persons who witnessed the collision from the bank state that for a considerable time the line for some distance was as if a sheet of flame. Until an immense quantity of water had been thrown on it the fire was not extinguished, and when put out at one spot it broke out in another. All this time the bodies of the passengers in the three first-class carriages next the engine and tender were burning literally to ashes. In some cases an inch or two of dress are all that was found in a heap of charred remains to show that they are those of a lady. In several cases even clinders of the bones have not been left. What were human forms had been gathered up like so much black dust. The body of the stoker, who lay under the engine, was almost the only one that presented the appearance of a dead man. The flesh was burned off, but a calcined skeleton, with every rib visible, was left. The name, "Prince of Wales," is still to be seen on the locomotive, which is now standing on its wheels close to the Abergele Station; but the tender made a tremendous somersault and went right over the engine and its funnel; it is smashed to pieces. Of the carriages in which the passengers were seated nothing exists to show that they were carriages but the wheels and axles; what were the bodies lie in thousands of pieces, like small firewood that had been reduced to charcoal. It is believed that twenty-seven persons have been killed. The smoke, pitchy black, as from a funnel, which the petroleum emitted intercepted the view of the carriages in front, and it was only after the sides had been visible, and the numerous outlines of calcined human forms were seen in various attitudes, that that awful truth was realized. The heat and stench were overpowering. The liquid fire burned up the grass and hedge of the embankment, the telegraph poles and sleepers. The flames increased in intensity for several minutes, and literally swept carriages, driving in one window and out at the other, and producing a heat so intense that it was impossible to approach within a considerable distance of the train. The passen-

gers in the London carriages, who had escaped with a very slight shock, owing to the enormous weight and velocity of the engine having prevented any serious rebound, alighted from their carriages immediately after the collision and vied with each other in endeavoring to render what aid they could. The country people in the vicinity and a large number of workmen from a slate quarry near the spot, who had been alarmed by the concussion, were also soon gathered on the spot and a number of pails having been got together, a line of men was formed across the intervening sands, and buckets of sea water were obtained in the hope of subduing the flames. All these efforts proved fruitless, however, and the fire continued to burn with increasing fury until every vestige of the woodwork of the Chester carriages and one of the Post Office tenders was entirely consumed, nothing remaining but the iron framework and wheels, the greater portion of which was red-hot. It was a considerable time before the burnt carriages could be approached, owing to the intense heat thrown out by the fused mass of iron and burning embers, and when search was commenced for the sufferers little more than charred remains of human bodies could be discovered. In most of the cases the bodies were headless, and in many it was impossible to discover whether they were male or female. Every particle of clothing was destroyed on all the sufferers, and for a long time only one body was recognized that of the venerable Lord Farnham, whose identity was established through an inscription inside a gold watch, recovered from his remains. It has since been ascertained that Lord Farnham was travelling with his wife, Lady Farnham, and a valued old retainer of the family, Miss Stafford, who was in the same first-class carriage with them. In their suite were also travelling Mary Ann Kollett, lady's maid; Outen, his lordship's valet, and Charles Buckingham, footman in the same service, all of whom are lost. Lady Farnham, before going to Buxton, last month, called at Hunt & Roskell's and took from their care, in a small bag, more than \$6,000 worth of own jewelry, with which she is supposed to have been travelling on Thursday. The engine and tender of the mail express had fallen over on the down side of the railway, burying Holmes, the stoker, beneath, but the first guard's break fell over the up line, to the clearing of which active efforts were applied early. Before 5 o'clock the up line was sufficiently clear to allow the up Irish express to pass, and shortly afterwards the down express, which had gone back to Abregele Station, was sent forward to Holyhead, conveying all the London passengers, except a gentleman named Murray, who preferred delaying his journey. Lord and Lady Farnham and Sir Nicholas Chinnery were burned to death. Lord Farnham was the seventh baron of that title in the peerage of Ireland, and was born in Dublin on August 9, 1799. On December 3, 1828, he was married to the Hon. Anna Frances Esther, youngest daughter of the twenty-second Lord Despencer. This lady was 63 years of age at the time of her death. His lordship, who was for some time one of the representatives of Cavan county in the House of Commons, succeeded his father in the title in 1838, and in the following year was elected one of the representative peers of Ireland. The deceased peer, who was a knight of St. Patrick, leave no issue, and his brother, the Hon. Somerset Richard Maxwell, who is now in his 65th year, succeeds to the title. The Rev. St. Nicholas Chinnery, who also was a passenger in one of the front carriages of the ill-fated train, was born in 1804. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M. A. in 1829. St. Nicholas, who was formerly assistant minister at Trinity Chapel, Conduit street, Hanover square, succeeded his father as third baronet in 1830, and was married in 1843 to Anne, daughter of the late Rev. John Vernon, of Cavan. In default of an heir male the title becomes extinct.

The Agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, at Arica, who was an eye witness to the scene, has written to the manager of the Company at Panama, as follows:

Into other matters it is now useless to enter, as I write under the shadow of a great grief. Arica no longer exists. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th we were visited with a tremendous earthquake. I had barely time to get my wife and children into the street, when the whole of the walls of my house fell—fell in hardly the word, as they were blown out as if they were spat at me—at the same time

the earth opened, probably two or three inches, and belched out dust, accompanied with a terrible stench, as of powder, the air was darkened, and I could not see my wife, who was within two feet of me with the children. If this had lasted any time, we must have been suffocated, but in about a couple of minutes it cleared, and, collecting my household gods together, I then started for the hills. How we passed through falling houses, where we saw men struck down, some stone-dead, others maimed, is to me a mystery, but a merciful Providence was over us. We wended our sad way, as well as we could, toward the hills, with the earth shaking, making us stagger as drunken people, when a great cry went up to Heaven, "The sea has retired." I hurried on, and had just got to the outskirts of the town, when I looked back and saw all the vessels in the bay carried out irresistibly to sea, probably with a speed of ten miles an hour. In a few moments the great outward current stopped; then arose a mighty wave, I should judge about fifty feet high, and came in with a fearful rush, carrying everything before it in its awful majesty; the whole of the shipping came back with it, sometimes turning in circles, but all speeding on to an inevitable doom. Meanwhile the wave had passed, struck the mole into atoms, swallowed up my office as a giant's moulthful, and roaring on swallowed up the Custom House, and rushing down the same street, carried everything before it in its irresistible course. The remains of my dwelling-house disappeared faster than the change of scene in a Christmas pantomime, my launches had long since disappeared, and my ruin was thus complete. I stood breathless, looking at the awful sight but thanking God life had been preserved to me and my loved ones, but each second was a life-time; looking seaward I saw the ships still hurrying on to their doom, and in a few minutes all was completed. Every vessel was either ashore or bottom upward. The Peruvian steamer America lost about 85 men. The United States steamer Watercress escaped with the loss of one life; with a small draft of water, she was carried bodily on top of the sea, and landed about a quarter of a mile inshore of the Railway track. The Fredonia, U. S. store-ship, was bottom up, every soul on board perished (excepting the Captain, the Surgeon and the Paymaster, who were on shore, and were saved). The British bark Chanarillo, of Liverpool, was lying high up on the beach, the remains of a hull; half of her crew perished. An American bark, laden with guano, was swallowed up, and has not left a vestige to tell her fate. The last of the ill-fated squadron, a Peruvian brig, was placed on the railway track, apparently without losing a rope or spar. On what has since happened, it is needless to dwell; for nearly two days we lay on the hills, without any covering, and without food, in a constant state of alarm, as the shocks of earthquake were incessant.

Recent personal examinations of matters connected with the Central Pacific Railroad demonstrate that the progress being made by that Company in its work is the most remarkable of anything in the history of railroad enterprises. The contractors are pushing forward the work so fast, that every few days the Government Commissioners are called upon to make a survey and report a new section of twenty miles completed. The commissioners are now over the mountains to examine a section which takes the cars three hundred and sixty-five miles east of Sacramento, while the road is graded to nearly opposite Austin. One of the contractors is confident that cars can run to Salt Lake by the 1st of January, and even now a trip from here to the Mormon Capital can be performed as easily as could the trip to Virginia City six years ago. It is not improper to state that the character of the work is of the very best, and parties who have examined both roads—the Central and the Union—with a professional eye, say that there is no comparison between them, the former being so immeasurably superior in the matter of construction as to render comparison out of the question. It is proper, however, to remark here, that the rapid progress made on this side is attended with some present inconvenience to the public. Owing to the necessity of pushing forward construction material in as great quantities and as fast as possible, way-freight is in some instances delayed, whereas those immediately interested are indignant. We are assured, however, that the Company will have several more powerful locomotives in operation, when the road can easily perform all the work required of it. As to the eastern end of the road, it is doubtful if that will be completed to Salt Lake by the 4th of July next. The Union Company is now at work over the worst part of its road, and if the winter should set in early and be unusually severe, the work will be considerably retarded. The work now being constructed by the Central Pacific at Sacramento, warehouses, car-houses, and the like, is of the most stupendous and perfect character, while measures have been taken to ensure uninterrupted and pleasant travel over the mountains during the winter—Call.

The notorious Lopez, who betrayed Maximilian, who had been his friend and benefactor—to the enemy at Queretaro, is now in this city.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and family arrived in New York, from Europe, on the 29th ult.

A Washington special telegram of the 29th ult., says Jeff. Davis will certainly be brought to trial at the next term of the Circuit Court at Richmond. Attorney-Gen. Everts is busy pushing the matter.

A whisky peddler having pitched his tent near a Catholic picnic from Lowell, Mass., Father O'Brien proceeded to spill his stock in trade without the aid of a constable or anybody else.

In Kansas City they have a fellow-citizen who is 117 years old. He is an old trapper, and his name is Fernance. Only think of it; he was 25 years old when the Declaration of Independence was made, and 64 at the battle of New Orleans, in which he took part, under Old Hickory Jackson.

The Everett Mills, of Lawrence, run 30,000 spindles, employ 1,000 hands, use every week 12,000 pounds of wool and 20,000 pounds of cotton, and produce in the same time 100,000 yards of goods, principally flannel shirtings, cotton and cotton-wool fabrics, dress goods and shawls.

London, Sept. 30.—The question of peace or war in Europe trembles in the balance, and only one man can tell to which side it will incline. The king of Prussia had a chilling reception in Dresden, he says he wants peace, but is ready for war. It is for Napoleon to decide.

The ladies of Sutter Creek will hold a festival on the evenings of October 20 and 21, at Armory Hall, for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the pastoral residence, and Catholic Church. A Ball will be given on the 21st. Tickets \$1. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

The late Queen of Madagascar was buried in a silver coffin worth \$30,000, and a box of coin, which it took fifteen men to carry, was buried with her. The mourning requires all her subjects to shave their heads and go bare-foot for ninety days. They must also sleep on the ground and do no work for that time.

The Republican candidate for Vice President is about to lead to the hyphenal altar one of Ohio's most lovely and accomplished daughters, Miss Nellie M. Wade, of Andover, Ohio, niece of Ben. Wade, the bride elect. She accompanied the Colfax party to the Rocky Mountains. This matrimonial contract has been entered into after a mutual acquaintance of two years, and is highly gratifying to all parties concerned.

The whole cost of liquors annually made and sold in the United States, that is, whiskey either in a pure or derivative state, is about \$500,000,000. In the consumption of this liquor, 60,000 lives yearly destroyed, 100,000 men and women are sent to prison, and 200,000 children are bequeathed to Poor Houses and charitable institutions. In addition, 300 murders and 400 suicides are committed, and the expense connected with these events \$200,000,000.

Gen. James Shields is speaking for the Democratic party in Missouri. A synopsis of a speech of his is given in a recent number of the Missouri Republican, from which it seems that the General spoke with moderation and dignity. He went into arithmetic, saying that if the debt were reduced to silver dollars and loaded into wagons, with one ton on each wagon and forty rods of space between, the train would reach from New York, on the Atlantic Ocean, to San Francisco, on the Pacific. "Just think of that, tax-payers," said the General, with animation; and the huge assembly did think of it, and will ponder over it long and well until November.

IMPORTANT TO OUR READERS.—The advertisement of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company appears in our columns to-day. This Company commenced business over twenty years ago. In 1862 the premium receipts were only about \$150,000, but in 1867 it reached the enormous figures of nearly \$2,000,000. This increase in so short a space of time is unparalleled in the history of life insurance. It is every man's duty to invest a small amount of his earnings for the protection of those he leaves behind him; and where can you get so much protection as in a life insurance company for so small amount of money? and where can you find a better institution to invest in than a staunch old Massachusetts company? Echo answers, "Nowhere."

Major R. F. Fitzgerald is the General Agent and Attorney for the Pacific Coast, being located at 225 Sansome street, San Francisco. We will here say that the premium receipts of this branch office for the last five weeks amount to over eight thousand dollars—insuring some of the leading citizens of our city. We heartily congratulate the company for the patronage so liberally bestowed, and cheerfully recommend it to our readers. Those who have families dependent upon them cannot escape the conviction of a weak selfishness if they neglect to protect that family by a policy of life insurance, when \$3 per month pays for \$5,000. This company has advantages peculiar to itself, and requests a perusal of its circular before insuring elsewhere.

We are under many obligations to Messrs. Hudson & Menet, newspaper advertising agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York, for sending us advertisements for our paper; and, the beauty of it is, they pay up to the handle for them, and in advance. We are also happy to see that the advertising business done by this firm is largely increasing on this coast, where they seem to have the sole monopoly and control. They seem to be the sole agents for Eastern advertising in our newspapers. This is owing, no doubt, to their prompt payment, and fair rates for advertising. Their experienced judgment must be beneficial to their numerous patrons in New York, and the Eastern cities generally.

Deliciously Medicinal.—This is the universal verdict pronounced upon Plantain Bitters by all who have tried them. The well-known health-promoting ingredients from which they are made, and their invaluable merits as a remedy for indigestion and all its consequent ailments, and the preventive qualities against diseases arising from climatic changes, miasmatic influences and imperfect secretions, are so widely known and so honorably endorsed that we trust no one will forego the advantages of their use.

The fame of the celebrated Plantain Bitters has no parallel in the history of Medicine. The thousands upon thousands of bottles that are made and sold daily, is but proof positive of their wonderful virtues. Thousands of Certificates can be produced showing the efficacy and certainty of the cures which they effect, and the Medical Fraternity, usually so jealous of anything which causes persons to think and doctor for themselves, are compelled to acknowledge its efficacy and wonderful virtues, and prescribe them for those who seek their advice. They are sold by all of our druggists.

Pure Blood is essential to sound health and life. No chronic disease, sores, ulcers, skin eruptions, glandular swellings, discharges from the ear, sore eyes, sores or cankers in the mouth, will ever appear if the blood is pure. To secure this great desideratum, take Dr. Walker's Vegetable Bitters. It is the great Blood Purifier, and life-giving principle, increasing the power of digestion, and exciting the absorbents into healthy action, whereby all impurities of the system are carried off.

The true way to secure Beauty.—It is not to cosmetics and artificial appliances, to the skin and complexion, that we must look for personal comeliness, but to pure and healthy blood. Let those annoyed with a sallow and rough skin, eyes yellow and dull, complexion disfigured with blotches, pimples, eruptive sores, etc., teeth discolored and breath offensive, cast aside all frivolous cosmetics, and resort at once to the use of Dr. Walker's Vegetable Bitters, which will purify and enrich the blood, and give health and buoyancy to the system.

The Dentist.—If you have decayed teeth, go at once to a skillful dentist, and have them put in good order; after which brush them daily with Dr. Spencer's Fragrant Sapone, and by so doing arrest decay, preserve the teeth, and avoid the tooth-ache with all its attendant horrors. It is as pleasant as is effective.

Tooth Picks.—The tooth pick should be composed of some elastic substance, such as quill or wood; care should be taken to avoid all hard or metallic substances, as they are apt to break the teeth or injure the enamel; picking the teeth with pins is reprehensible. In conclusion, always use Dr. Spencer's Fragrant Sapone, the best possible combination for the preservation of the teeth and gums.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY OUR REPORTER

Wholesale prices only.

Flour \$4 75 to \$5 50
Wheat, \$1 85 to \$1 95 per 100.
Barley, \$2 10 to \$2 20
Oats, \$1 75 to \$2 30 per 100 lbs
Corn meal, \$3 50 to \$3 75 per 100 lbs
Rye, \$1 85 per 100 lbs
Potatoes, at \$0 90 to 1 15c
Butter choice to prime roll of California Dairy, 50c to 60c per lb.
Eggs, 60c to 62c per dozen.
Lard, California, 14c; Eastern 12c.
Cheese, From 13c to 16c per lb
Beef, 6c to 9c per lb.
Veal, 8c to 12c per lb.
Mutton, 6c to 7c
Lamb, 8c
Pork, fresh, 6 to 7c per lb.
Hens, \$5, chickens \$5 per doz.
Ducks, \$5 to \$6 per doz.
Geese, \$0 to \$15 per doz.
Turkeys, 20 per lb.
Hay, \$12 to 15 per ton.
Bacon, 12c to 15c per lb.
Hams, 00c, to 17 for California
Pork, in pickle, 20 to 24c

AHEAD, AS USUAL!

STILL GREATER REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

CHOICE TEAS, COFFEES, OILS, ETC.,

ALSO—

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, Etc.,

.....AT.....

B. S. BARBOR'S,

No. 531 WASHINGTON STREET.

Having always been the first to reduce the prices of the various articles of family use in my line, I will be pleased to make a public sale in general, at my old established store, No. 531 Washington street, a few doors below Montgomery. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered to any part of the city free of extra charge.

TEAS.

No. 1 Green Coffee, 5 to 6 lbs, for 18, or per lb, 16c to 17c.

Fresh Ground or Roasted Coffee, 4lb for \$1.

Extra Black, Mixed, Basket, or Japan 3 50

Cutler's Bourbon, 50c per gallon.....3 50

Sugars and Flour at Greatly Reduced Prices.

BUTTER CREEK LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,

Main street, Sutter Creek, California.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Platform of the National Republican Convention held at Chicago May 20, 1868:

First.—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in rebellion of a Constitution securing equal civil and political rights to all; and we regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain these Constitutions and prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule.

Second.—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, gratitude and justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third.—We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and declare that the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to our creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but according to the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth.—It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth.—The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can honestly be done.

Sixth.—That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh.—The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy. The corruptions which have been so shamefully nurtured and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth.—We profoundly deplore the unrighteous and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidential chair, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to violate laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the lives, property, peace, liberty and life of citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and habitually resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence; and naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born; no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest or imprisonment by any foreign Power, for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth.—Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none more fitted for special honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of camp and siege and imperiled their lives in the service of their country. The bounties and pensions appropriated by law for these brave defenders of the Union are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the United States for its protecting care.

Eleventh.—Foreign immigration in the past has added so much to the wealth and increased so much the resources of this nation, the asylum of all nations, that it should be fostered by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth.—This Convention declares its sympathy with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

Thirteenth.—That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which the men who have served in the rebellion and who are now frankly and honestly co-operating with us in restoring the course of the country on a basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into communion with the loyal people, and that we are in favor of the removal of the disabilities and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure and spirit of loyalty as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Fourteenth.—We recognize the great principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and they should be made a living reality on every inch of American soil.

ART OF TAKING PICTURES

A very simple and beautiful Photographic Process, so simple and easy that any body can take any number of exact Pictures, copies of Likenesses, Leaves, Photographs, Prints, etc., by the action of the sun's light. No instrument required. Sent free by mail for 50 cents.

Address THOMAS WARD,

St. Marys, Vigo county, Indiana.

The Merchants' Protective Union

organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume:

"The Merchants' Protective Union," containing, among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any graduation of credit, comprising, also, a Newspaper Directory, containing the title, character, price and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every country in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and, therefore, superior to, and of much greater value, than any previously issued.

By aid of the "Mercantile Reference Register," business men will be enabled to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and graduation of credit, as compared with financial worth, of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader, and banker, within the above-named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the "Monthly Chronicle," containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country, as may occur subsequently to the publication of each half-yearly volume of the "Mercantile Reference Register."

Price of The Merchants' Union "Mercantile Reference Register," fifty dollars, (\$50), for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid. Holders of five \$10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the "Mercantile Reference Register" free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies; and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, (Box 2566,) New York.

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1868:

First.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all city, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank.

Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

Loans for pass books or entrance.

Second.—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States. Also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor. If interest be not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third.—"Commercial Deposits" received to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one half per cent. per month will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

Fourth.—Children's Endowment Deposits received under special conditions. By the present rate of Dividend on this class, such deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come to nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., or other express agencies, by letter or by postoffice order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received at the Bank a proper voucher will be returned.

The California Building and Savings Bank is a Joint Stock Company, established in 1861; has nine Directors, and assets amounting to one million and a quarter dollars, which is loaned on city real estate, by order.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

California street, near Sansome, San Francisco.

Go to R. H. McDONALD & CO.'s Drug Store Sansome street, corner of Pine, the Pioneer Druggists.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

INSURANCE OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY. CASH CAPITAL, \$300,000 Southwest corner Montgomery and California streets.

ISSUE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. Open and Special Policies, on Cargoes, Freight, Treasure, Commissions and Profits, Also, Time, Voyage, and Harbor Risks on Hulls FIRE RISKS upon Dwellings and all sorts of Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, etc., taken at the LOWEST RATES.

All Losses PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

CHIEF DIRECTORS: CHR. CHRISTIANSEN, President. Jos. A. Donohoe, Ira P. Rankin, John Schell, John Sims, Gust Anderson, J. S. Sells, J. Y. Hallack, S. Silverberg, J. W. Brittan, M. Sachs, H. J. Greenberg, T. J. Haynes, J. H. Baird, T. J. Haynes, A. Kline, A. Goldsmith, Isaac Hecht, Leon Ehrman, M. B. Carpenter, Isaac Hecht, J. Baum, W. W. Dodge, Jacob Greenbaum, N. Van Bergen, A. J. Davis, H. J. Greenberg, J. P. Newmark, Michael Kene, A. B. Rothschild, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMSHIPS For New York, Japan and China.

Will be dispatched as follows: LEAVE THE NEW YORK, corner of First and Brannan Streets at 11 o'clock, A. M., of the following dates for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamer for ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 6th, 11th, 24th and 30th of each month.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 6th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Annapolis. Departure of 14th is expected to connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co.'s steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America. Through tickets can be obtained.

Departure of 14th is expected to connect with the English steamer for Southampton, South America and Panama Railroad Company's steamer for Central America. Through tickets can be obtained.

Passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and a surgeon free.

These steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through tickets to Liverpool by the Cunard, Inman, and National Steamship Lines can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co.'s office, in San Francisco, where also may be obtained orders for passage from Liverpool or Southampton to San Francisco, either via New York or St. Thomas, will cost, in an amount of \$10 to \$20 will be advanced with the above orders. Holders of orders will be obliged to identify themselves to the agent.

The Steamship Great Republic, Captain S. Doane, will be dispatched on Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868, in an amount of \$10 to \$20 will be advanced with the above orders. Holders of orders will be obliged to identify themselves to the agent.

For Merchandise and Freight, for New York and way ports, apply to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.

No Freight will be received on board after 2 p. m. of the day prior to the steamer's departure.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, Corner Sansome and Brannan streets.

OLIVER ELDREDGE, Agent, P. M. S. Co.

Three First Premiums in 1865

WILL & FINCK, CUTLERS, LOCKSMITHS & BELL-HANGERS

All kinds of Cutlery Made and Repaired, Bell-Hanging and Locksmithing Done in the Best Manner.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN CALIFORNIA

613 Jackson street, 4 doors west from Kearny.

Sole Agents for Jackson's Patent Hotel Annular Counter Orders promptly attended to.

FREDRICK A. WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker.

JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell-Hanger.

California Steam Navigation Company

Office of the Company, northwest corner of Front and Jackson sts SAN FRANCISCO.

STEAMER CAPITAL.....Capt. E. A. POOLE
" CHRYSOPELIS Capt. A. POSTER
" VENETIE.....Capt. W. B. MOONEY
" CORNELIA.....Capt. W. B. MOONEY
" JULIA.....Capt. E. CONKLIN

Two of the above steamers leave BROADWAY WHARF at 4 o'clock P. M. EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) one for Sacramento and one for Stockton, the Sacramento boats connecting with light-draw steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.

SOLANO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The above named springs are now open for the reception of the public, and the Proprietor in making the announcement takes pleasure in being able to state that no place of summer resort presents better accommodations or more facilities for enjoyment.

These springs are but three miles from Vallejo and five miles from Benicia, and can be reached by way of either place in two and a half hours. The accommodations are equal to the best.

The medicinal qualities of the waters are pronounced by the best medical authority to be unsurpassed in their benefit to invalids as a restorative of health and vigor.

The bathing accommodations are unlimited, and guests have the benefit of a large orchard and vineyard, and spacious grounds covering 100 acres. The scenery is beautiful, and climate delightful.

Families wishing to spend a week or two in the country, can find no place so near home, or that can be reached at so small an expense in so short a time, as the Solano White Sulphur Springs.

Omni-buses are in waiting at Vallejo on the arrival of the Napa boat, which leaves San Francisco at 9 A. M., to convey passengers to the Springs.

The Springs can also be reached by way of Suisun, Napa and Benicia.

HENRY CONNOLLY, Prop'r.

LOST OR STOLEN!

\$10,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST and conviction of any man, woman, or child who cannot buy Boots and Shoes cheaper from us than elsewhere. To accommodate the public we have removed to a more central location of the city. We are now within two blocks from all the City Railroads and the principal Hotels.

322 AND 324 BUSH STREET, Between Montgomery and Kearny—Opposite the New Alhambra Theatre.

We have put down the prices of our Goods to such a figure that all will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

HOLCOMBE & KAST.

Ladies' Foxed Custom-made Balmorals.....\$3 00
Ladies' Fine Philadelphia Foxed Balmorals.....2 50
Ladies' San Francisco made Foxed Balmorals.....2 00
Ladies' Philadelphia Lining Balmorals.....2 00
Ladies' Fine Lining Congress Gaiters.....2 00
Ladies' Plain Kid House Slippers.....1 00
Ladies' Kid Kid House Slippers.....75
Ladies' Kid Kid House Slippers.....75
Misses' Custom-made School Shoes.....1 25
Misses' School Shoes.....1 00
Children's Gaiters.....25
Children's Philadelphia Balmorals.....1 25
Infants' Balmorals and Gaiters.....1 00
Infants' Lace Shoes.....25 cents and upwards
Men's Calf Dress Boots.....5 00
Men's Calf Stout Boots.....4 00
Men's Stuffed Boots, or our own make.....10 00
Men's French Calf Sewed Gaiters.....4 00
Men's Plain Sewed Gaiters.....2 50
Men's Oxford Ties.....2 00
Men's Sewed Balmorals.....2 50
Men's Genuine French Sewed Boots.....5 00
Men's Slippers.....1 00
Men's Patent Leather Slippers.....1 25
Boy's Fine Patent Leather Slippers.....1 00
And all other goods in proportion.

We also make all kinds and styles of Ladies and Gent's wear to measure, at the shortest notice.

DENTAL DEPOT.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., DRUGGISTS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of Dentists to our large and well assorted stock of everything in this department: Vulcanite Teeth, Plain and Gum Teeth, Gold Foil, Blow Pipes, Centumum Wheels, Files—a large variety, Impression Cups, Franklin's Articulator, Plugging Instruments, Dental Laths, Vulcanizers—different kinds, vulcanizers, Burs and Drills, Forceps—all kinds, Mouth Glasses, Plate Cutters, Tin Foil, Precipitated Silver, Etc., Etc.

DENTAL CASES.

The very best, containing a large number of Cases made of Cast metal, made of Manogany, brass-bound, with drawers, etc., all complete—price according to size and style—from \$75 to \$175 each.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.'S FOIL, from its large and constantly increasing Sale, is certainly the choice of a majority of Dentists on all coasts, White's, Abbey's, Watt's, and other approved Foils, constantly on hand. Dental

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

INCORPORATED 1848

PRESIDENT. VICE PRESIDENT. HENRY CROCKER DANIEL SHARP

Assets (securely invested) nearly \$1,000,000 00
Loans Paid, to date.....2,000,000 00
Dividends Paid.....456,470 00
Received during the year for Premiums.....1,323,405 48
Do. for Interest on Investments, 129,920 84
Income for the year.....\$1,454,326 32
Disbursements for the year, including Dividends and Losses.....481,108 90
Income over Disbursements \$973,217 42

THE QUESTION IS NO LONGER Shall I insure my Life? but, Where is it to my Advantage to Insure?

REASONS FOR INSURING IN THE UNION MUTUAL

1.—Its Safety and Stability, acquired in its twenty years' experience.

2.—Its Assets, which amount to nearly Four Millions of Dollars—being more than One Million Dollars in excess of its liabilities, for the reinsurance of all its outstanding risks.

3.—The Facilities presented in its accommodating system of payments of premiums.

4.—The Large Number, diversified conditions and occupations, various ages and localities of the lives insured—giving the largest requisite scope for the operation, and the amplest guarantee for the benefit of the Laws of Average Mortality.

5.—The Equitable Division of all Surplus of Premiums and Interest, annually apportioning to each Policy in the ratio of its contribution thereto.

6.—That its Policies are all non-forfeitable.

Active and Efficient Agents Wanted for California. Apply to R. F. FITZGERALD, General Agent, Box 160 P. O., or 223 Sansome street, San Francisco. oc12

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Every Man his own Physician. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, AND..... HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.

The stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system.—Alcohol or debilitated by excess—indigestion, nervousness and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints, and unrefreshing sleep. The liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, etc. The bowels expel poisons in the urine, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum.

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, the latter especially antagonistic, its "march upward" is first to eradicate the venous and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful ointment.

Eruptions on the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It purifies many of the eruptions and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashness and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints.

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these four medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use

